

BARRE DAILY TIMES

Published Every Week-day Afternoon.

Subscriptions. \$2.00
One year 25 cents
Single copy 1 cent
Entered at the postoffice at Barre as second-class matter.

FRANK E. LANGLEY, Publisher.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1913.

Winter had at least one kick in it.

The Mexican character is being laid bare in startling manner.

The ball players are fitting southward, and the birds are about to move northward—sure signs.

It would be highly interesting to know just what proportion of that "8476 and mileage" Montpelier retained.

It will be a terrible disappointment to the over-wise predictors if Bryan is not made secretary of state, for he has staked their reputations as guessers on that.

The inevitable turn in the tide of public sympathy with the suffragette cause has come in England; and the suffragettes have only themselves to blame for it.

Madero had a chance to kill Felix Diaz a year ago and refrained. For his forbearance he pays the penalty with his own life. Apparently it is fair in a Mexican war.

Vermont granite, together with New Hampshire stone, goes into the new municipal structure at Hartford, Conn. It is the Bethel stock which will be used. Thus does the country continue to learn that Vermont stone is the building stone supreme.

The voters of Vermont have a chance to keep off another legislature till January, 1915, if they accept the constitutional amendment that the biennial terms shall commence in January. Otherwise, we shall have another session upon us in less than a year and a half, beginning in October, 1914.

The proposal to build a new city hall in Burlington, as contained in a bill introduced into the legislature at the last minute, fell flat because no one appeared to act as sponsor for the bonding feature or anything else connected with the bill. Such a large proposition to run a city into debt needed some measure of support to gain even a standing in the legislature, let alone the matter of passing the bill. The officials of the municipality naturally were the ones to appear for the measure, if anyone; yet they were not present. No fault can be found, therefore, with the step of the legislature killing the measure.

Governor Fletcher still has quite a chore to perform in the appointment of many persons to fill important state positions, appointments which are ordinarily made shortly after the assembling of the legislature. In addition, there are five appointments of local concern as there are five municipal judge positions to be filled. The office of state purchasing agent is one of the major state offices to be filled, and for that place Dewey T. Hanley, at present deputy state auditor, is prominently mentioned. Mr. Hanley undoubtedly has many of the qualifications which would go to make a successful purchasing agent; and, furthermore, his long experience in the state auditor's office fits him well for the work of instituting the new department. Governor Fletcher might look a long time before getting a better man for the place.

THE TAXATION LEGISLATION.

Admittedly, the most important act of the recent session of the Vermont legislature was the enactment of a taxation law which radically changes a system that has been in operation for many years. The former law did not work satisfactorily to all concerned; in fact, no tax law does work to the satisfaction of every taxpayer, and the problem is to eliminate as much as possible the features which work to the disadvantage of the majority. The law enacted abolishes offsets and exempts from taxation money that is loaned on Vermont real estate at five per cent, or less. The latter provision may work out to the results anticipated by the sponsors of the measure and without any undue hardships upon any one class of property holders; but the former provision is calculated to work to the disadvantage of large classes of people everywhere in the state, particularly the merchant class and the manufacturing class, upon the latter of whom rests a great measure of the prosperity and progress of the state. After two years' trial of this law the state is likely to revert, not to the system of wholesale offsetting but rather to some system which will give a measure of relief to persons who are forced to do business on borrowed capital and who under the newly enacted law are compelled to pay the double burden of interest and taxes on the same property.

But, in any event, the legislature of 1912-13 may have this said about it, that it took some decided steps in the matter of taxation in an honest effort to eliminate the evils and injustice of taxation. Succeeding legislatures will not find it so hard to break away from the established conditions in further efforts to eliminate evils which may crop out from time to time.

Help the ladies' civic federation to show Barre by attending the minstrel show next Tuesday or Wednesday evening.



One day each week we head our advertisements with hat—just to draw the brains of the town.

Notwithstanding the popularity of the cloth, felt and velour hats, there are times when nothing but the derby will cover the occasion.

Derbies \$2 and \$3. Soft ones \$2 to \$6. Caps 50c to \$1.50.

SPECIAL VALUE

Chinchilla Hats, the regular \$2 value, \$1.50 each.

We Clean, Press and Repair Clothing
FUR COATS TO RENT

F. H. Rogers & Co.
174 North Main Street, Barre, Vermont

CURRENT COMMENT

The Sun's Best Wishes to Lord.

The Sun habitually refrains from mentioning changes in its domestic establishment, but the record of continuous and important service rendered by Chester Sanders Lord and the esteem in which he has always been and is now held by his associates surely make proper this note in this place. It is forty-one years since Mr. Lord entered the newspaper's employ, and thirty-three years since he became managing editor by Mr. Dana's appointment. From 1880 until now he has been in immediate charge of the news columns of the morning paper, a function of responsibility exercised by him with high and loyal intelligence. This relation, covering a third of a century, ended Saturday by Mr. Lord's retirement. He carries away from the desk so long occupied an honorably accumulated treasure of reputation and respect and good will.—New York Sun.

The End of the Literacy Test.

President Taft's courageous veto of the immigration bill was not a vain act after all. His forceful reasoning won over enough votes in the House to prevent the passage of the bill over his veto and the measure is dead so far as the present Congress is concerned.

What will happen in the coming era of increased Democratic control no one can forecast. But we think much has been accomplished in the present debate toward clarifying opinion. The literacy test has been thoroughly debated and its weakness abundantly laid bare. How wisely it misses the mark concededly to be aimed at and what damage it would almost certainly do the country is for all to see.

Vermont and Her Treatment of R. R.

For the second time in the history of Vermont, the state will take exceptions to the appraisal of railroads as recently filed by State Tax Commissioner J. E. Cushman, about to retire, to be succeeded by Charles A. Plumley. The outcome of this appeal will be watched with absorbing interest.

Under the law the board of appeal will consist of Lieutenant Governor Frank E. Howe, State Auditor Horace F. Graham and Secretary of State Guy W. Bailey. The commonwealth may feel certain, as the railroads may, that the personnel of this board of appeal is full assurance that justice will be done.

The situation is somewhat sensational and startling. Commissioner Cushman filed, last week, as is well understood, an appraisal of the valuation of the railroads of the state, for taxation purposes, which was about \$5,000,000 larger than the appraisal in 1912. Under the new system of taxation, one and a quarter per cent on the appraised valuation, instead of on gross earnings, the present appraisal means an increase of about \$170,000 taxes to be paid the state.

The governor and state treasurer, however, are of the opinion that the figures, despite the increase, are yet too low. They compare them with the tax rate and the amount of taxes paid in New Hampshire. In that state the railroad appraisal approximate \$30,000 a mile, while in Vermont the appraisal is \$40,000 a mile. The tax rate in New Hampshire is \$1.55, while the Vermont rate, under the new law, is \$1.25, as stated.

On the face of it, it would seem that New Hampshire railroads were paying too much or Vermont railroads paying too little. A thorough examination and a hearing of the case from both sides will go far toward arriving at a correct conclusion.

It should go without saying that the average Vermont citizen, who is fair-minded, has no desire to unduly embarrass a railroad and to load upon it an unfair proportion of the tax burden. It is further appreciated that railroad in a state of the topography of Vermont is a difficult proposition at the best. There will doubtless be, on the part of the board of appeal, full consideration of the fact that the railroads should not be taxed unreasonably, simply because Vermont, on account of its increased appropriations, needs the money.

As a general rule a state cannot prosper unless its transportation companies prosper. The two interests should cooperate in a friendly spirit, each with a disposition to do the fair thing by the other.—Rutland News.

BANKING CONFIDENCE

The banks of this country are the foundation of our whole financial structure, the very back-bone of our commercial life.

This is largely due to a general expression of public confidence.

The management of this institution are endeavoring to foster this spirit by consistent service and scrupulous investment.

We invite your account on terms of mutual benefit.

THE PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK
WORTHEN BLOCK, BARRE, VT.

OPEN MONDAY EVENINGS FROM 7 TO 8 O'CLOCK

IMPORTANT DOINGS
OF THE LEGISLATURE

Acts of Greater Consequence Enacted
During the Recent Session Are
Enumerated.

The important acts of the Vermont legislature of 1912-13, which closed Saturday morning, are as follows:

Trustee process law.
To conserve electric energy.
A new tax law.

Acceptance of eight proposals of constitutional amendment.
Appropriated \$202,000 for colleges.
Spent \$450,000 for highways for two years.

Reorganized state board of education.
Increased grade crossing appropriation.
Substituted electrocution for hanging.

Repealed jury option and made death the penalty for first degree murder.
Plural election of representatives after third ballot.

Placed taxation of railroads wholly on valuation.
Established juvenile courts.

Made usual allowance to state institutions.
Voted \$10,000 to pay expenses of Vermont veterans to Gettysburg celebration.

Created office of state purchasing agent.
Provided state factory inspector.

Adopted 58 hour law for women and children.
Under the law creating the office of state factory inspector, Allen Calhoun of Middlebury has been appointed.

There still remain some appointments to be made by the executive, which do not require confirmation by the Senate. All the municipal judges are yet to be appointed, five members of the state fair commission, a live stock commissioner and a state purchasing agent, in addition to members of several boards, like the board of medical registration and the board of optometry. Of these the most important is that of state purchasing agent, a newly created office. It is understood that Dewey T. Hanley, deputy state auditor, is talked of for the place.

GRANITEVILLE.

Last night the home missionary society of the Presbyterian church held its fourth annual meeting in the auditorium, which was in every respect a success. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, there was a good attendance. The meeting took the place of the regular Sunday evening service and is known as the thank offering meeting. Mrs. MacArthur occupied the chair and conducted the meeting. The pastor opened the service with prayer. A number of appropriate hymns were sung and scripture was read. The secretary, Mrs. D. H. McDonald, gave an excellent report of the meeting held a year ago and showed that several members were added to the roll. The treasurer, Mrs. Malcolm McKinnon, gave a full statement of receipts and expenditures for the past year. The subject for the evening was "The Spiritual Condition of the Aborigines of America." To illustrate the subject, Mrs. MacArthur told in an impressive way of her visit to a village on the Pacific coast, which was inhabited by pagan Indians, and contrasted their degraded condition with the happy lot of Christian Indians, whom she afterward met at Regina. Most appropriate and well-read papers were given by the president, Mrs. McRae, Mrs. Roach, Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. McKinnon and Mrs. D. H. McDonald. During the collection, the choir rendered an appropriate missionary hymn, which was much appreciated. The offering amounted to \$10 and was consecrated by prayer, after which the meeting closed.

MONTPELIER.

The weather on Saturday hindered operations somewhat at the shoot of the gun club and the attendance was light. Messrs. Comstock and Foster of the Dartmouth gun club being the only shooters from out of town. Dr. C. H. Burr was high gun, winning first prize, a mackinaw coat; Harry B. Moulton won second prize, a box of cigars, and George B. Walton third prize, a fly rod. Dr. Burr also won a leg of the Steven's trophy, with a score of 47 out of 50. George D. Pike was the only shooter to return a straight score, breaking 15 out of 15 in the sixth event.

Pliny's Jewel Stories.

Pliny declared that a diamond was so hard that if placed on an anvil and struck with a sledge hammer it would give back a blow of such force as to shiver both anvil and hammer to pieces. Another of his wonderful tales states that "on the shore of the island of Cyprus there was a stone lion having eyes formed of emeralds, which shone so brightly that all the fishes were indignantly frightened away. The fishermen accordingly pulled the emeralds out and put in glass eyes instead, whereupon the wise fishes became bolder and returned to their accustomed nets."

Bad Telephone Manners.

In a very interesting article on "Telephone Courtesy," in the March Woman's Home Companion, the author says in part:

"No well-bred man or woman would drop into a man's parlor before he starts for business in the morning, and engage him in a long-winded discussion. Yet I have known women interested in charities or civic movements to call up a business man at his home by telephone during the breakfast hour, and start the conversation by stating that they had chosen the hour, knowing that he would surely be at leisure. They have ignored the crispness if not the bluntness of his replies, and continued to talk while his breakfast cooled or his affairs at the office demanded his presence. And finally they have wondered why their mission failed!"

"Would any woman making a pretense to good breeding enter your home at dinner time and engage you in conversation, knowing that your dinner and family awaited you in the dining room? Yet how often have you been greeted at the telephone with this remark?"

"Oh, were you at dinner? Then I won't keep you a minute!"

"But the minute runs into five or ten, the talker holding you grimly to the topic nearest her heart, while your dinner turns cold."

"Is it any wonder that business men protect themselves by sending clerks to answer the telephone or that in many households servants ask who is calling and what is wanted before summoning members of the family? How else can one protect himself from telephone bores and the abuse of telephone courtesies?"

JINGLES AND JESTS

Why Is It?

There are ways of making cash
With a minimum of toll.
Man need never feel the lash
Nor yet burn the midnight oil.
There are chances everywhere—
We can sit around like Turks;
Fortune whispers in the air—
Yet most everybody works.

Lures beset us on our way
To the desk or to the bench.
"Toll no more," glad voices say,
"Drop the pen or hoe or wrench;
Put a dollar there or here—
Then the rest that each one craves—
No one needs to work; that's clear—
Yet most everybody slaves."

Nearly every one you meet
Knows a game that's sure to win.
Grab it now, for time is fleet.
Working's just a form of sin.
Put a dollar there or here—
Free you from each chain that binds.
From toll's car we can be freed—
Yet most everybody grinds.

—Denver Republican.

Broke the Spell.

Judge E. Rockwood Hoar, remarking on President Lincoln's dry humor, said that on one occasion a delegation of negroes had waited on Mr. Lincoln and were evidently at a loss to know just what to say. The president waited awhile and then remarked:

"Well, all who are here seem to be present."

This self evident proposition broke the ice and removed the spell from the African jaw.

Would Be a Joke.

"When I die," remarked Cholly, "I think I'll leave my brain to some prominent surgeon."

"Don't do it," advised Algy. "These practical jokes are bad form—very bad form, old top."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Uncomfortable.

"She didn't speak to her husband for six months."

"My, it must have been very uncomfortable!"

Soothing.

She—What was it the choir just sang? He—From the appearance of the congregation I think it must have been some kind of lullaby.

A Practical Reason.

"I wish this fellow wouldn't send you so many chocolates," said the other suitor.

"Why?" stammered the girl. "Are you jealous?"

"No, but I prefer to eat unshared melons."—Kansas City Journal.

Sign of Popular Affection.

Weren't you indignant when people you didn't know called you by your first name?

"No," replied Senator Sorghum, "but I've worried a great deal since they've shown a disposition to stop it."—Washington Star.

Power is a fretful thing and bath its wings always spread for flight.—Walt Whitman.

A DOCTOR'S STORY

By RYLAND BELL.

After a meeting of our medical society we separated into small groups, some discussing a paper that had been read, some idly chatting and some telling experiences. In our group we fell to talking about leaving patients in the hands of nurses we were not sure of, and one of our number told the following story:

"One morning when making my round of visits I was going upstairs to the room of a sick lady when I heard the words:

"Doctor, my nurse is killing me!" I stopped and listened for a repetition. I did not doubt that it came from the sickroom, though the patient had not complained of her nurse, whom I had recently placed on my list of those I recommended. But I did not bear the words again, so resolved to keep my own counsel and went on to the sick chamber, knocked and was admitted.

Now, I am enough of a scientist to know that an investigator is very easily worked upon by his theories. Before entering the room I had explained in my own mind the words I had heard. A former patient of mine had once, while I was bending over her, whispered to me, "For heaven's sake, take away that nurse!" I at once made an excuse to do so, and the patient, whose nerves were shattered, told me that the woman dominated over her. I did not completely side with my patient in the matter, for she needed a firm hand, but I gave her another nurse.

Nevertheless that case influenced me in the second one, and, realizing that I was influenced by it, I resolved to banish it and get at the facts without a word with the patient or the nurse. I found the nurse somewhat agitated, though the patient did not give evidence of anything unusual having happened. The nurse had just come into the room through a door opening upon a back stairway and carried a tray, on which was the invalid's luncheon.

There was no opportunity to speak to the patient alone during my visit, for the nurse did not leave the room. It has always seemed to me that for a doctor to send a nurse from the room reflects upon her, indicating that he wishes to say that to the patient which he does not wish the nurse to hear. At any rate, I once offended one of my best nurses by doing that very thing. So in this case I went away without having acquired any further information about the matter.

On my next visit I made a pretext to send the nurse out of the room to bring something I wanted, but she foiled me by going to a closet for it. I couldn't think of any other excuse and went away as uninformed as before. On my next visit I had scarcely entered the house before I again heard the words:

"Doctor, my nurse is killing me!" This time, since I had not gone upstairs, the sound was farther away from me and less distinct. It seemed to come from directly over my head, though I paid no attention to this, for the ear does not give us the direction of sound. I hurried upstairs and into the sickroom without knocking, hoping to learn something by taking them by surprise. I found the nurse arranging the patient's pillow. Neither showed a consciousness of anything disagreeable between them.

But despite my remedies my patient was getting worse. Probably this turned the scale in my mind against the nurse. At any rate, I determined to remove her without offending her. I told her that I had another case in which she alone would satisfy me and I would send a substitute, she reporting at the new place that evening. Then I left without saying anything to her charge about the change, intending to do so after it had been made and at the same time give her my reasons for relieving her of her nurse.

What was my astonishment at my next visit to hear on ascending the staircase the words:

"Doctor, my nurse is killing me!" I had only an hour before left the nurse who had had charge of the case with another patient, and here was the same complaint. I resolved to investigate on my own account. Avoiding the sickroom, I opened every door. In a small room directly over the front door was a parrot on a perch beside the window where he could see my carriage drive up and see me alight and enter the house.

Here was the explanation, or a part of it. Still keeping my own counsel, realizing that I had removed the nurse unjustly, I returned to the house where I had placed the suspected woman and told her what had happened.

"Doctor," she said, "the morning you called when I was carrying in the patient's breakfast I had just passed the room where the parrot was kept and heard him say, 'Doctor, my nurse is killing me!' I was in terror when I saw you enter for fear you had heard him and would suspect me. Upon inquiry I learned that a former patient had been delicious in that house and had repeatedly accused her nurse of trying to kill her. That's where the parrot picked up the phrase and whenever he saw you enter repeated it."

I was so disgusted at the way I had been fooled that never since will I permit a parrot to remain in any house where I have a patient. There are other ways than the one I have mentioned that they may influence what is taking place in a sickroom. At any rate I don't want one about.

Don't fail to hear the funny jesters, the apostles of sunshine, the kings of minstrelsy at the federation minstrels.

Regular meeting of Barre Music Club, No. 1573, F. O. E., will be held on Monday evening, Feb. 24, at 7:30 o'clock in the Eagles' hall.

White Sale of Laces

Monday morning we start our Annual Sale of Laces. When this store says opening of New Laces, it means a store full of buyers. Come and get your share of the extraordinary values.

An Embarrassment of Riches

The display of laces here presents such a wide variety of beautiful designs that selection becomes almost difficult.

LACES
For hats.
LACES
For gowns.
LACES
For lingerie.
LACES
For baby-wear.
LACES
For handkerchiefs.
And they're all

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That means they're absolutely authoritative in design, as well as unusual in quality. The following prices obtain:

OUR WHITE SALE OF MUSLIN UNDERWEAR ALWAYS IN THE LEAD. Come into this store and see the style, quality and prices. All new garments, new trimming. Why not buy clean, up-to-date merchandise at less prices?

The greatest bargains out in Skirts, Robes, Combinations and Corset Covers.

See our special Skirt at 49c and 98c.
Corset Covers at 10c, 19c, 23c up.
Night Robes, trimmed, at 45c, 59c, 69c up.

The Vaughan Store

EARLY TEACHING OF FRENCH.

Was Done in Academies: Now High Schools Give It.

Credit is given to Catholic missionaries for the first teaching of French in America in a bulletin on modern languages just issued by the United States bureau of education. Dr. Handschin, author of the bulletin, shows that even before the English settlements were fairly started, the Jesuits were bringing their language and civilization into the valleys of the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi. In Louisiana French was first taught by the Ursuline nuns, who came from Rouen, France, in 1727. In their convent school they anticipated the demands of present-day language teachers by insisting that instruction both in French and English be not only "in theory, but in practice, the pupils being required to converse daily in both languages."

French was a favorite subject in the private schools of Colonial days and later. Thomas Jefferson had studied French in the school of a certain Mr. Douglass, in Franklin's "Academy of Philadelphia" it was taught as a private outside study until 1754, when a professor of French and German was appointed. In 1790 "The Boarding School (in Bethlehem, Pa.) for the Education of Young Misses" offered instruction in French, stating that "a lady, well versed in this language, has arrived from Europe with the intention to give lessons in the same." An extra charge of "five

Spanish dollars per annum" was made for French.

In New England the early academies also taught French, frequently as an incidental study with a special fee attached. The numerous Ohio seminaries of the first half of the nineteenth century, especially those for girls, taught it as an optional study, on a par with music and drawing.

It was some time before French proved its right to a place in the college curriculum. In 1733 the Harvard authorities gave permission to a native Frenchman named Longlois to teach the language to such students as desired it, but this privilege was revoked shortly afterwards because of the "dangerous opinions" of the teacher. The subject continued to be taught intermittently until 1780, when it became a regular subject; and in 1782 French had so grown in favor that permission was given to substitute it for freshman and sophomore Hebrew. Although William and Mary college established a professorship of modern languages in 1779-80, Amherst, according to Dr. Handschin, was the first institution in America to introduce a thoroughgoing modern language course.

French as a high school subject grew rapidly after 1850. In 1886-87 11 per cent of the students in the public high schools studied the language. The latest figures cited by Dr. Handschin show that over a hundred thousand students in public and private high schools are now taking it. French is little taught in the elementary schools, except where there is a large French population, as in Louisiana.

See Our Window

A chance for men and women to buy Storm Shoes at unusually low prices. We have a few styles that are medium heavy, just what you need for spring wear. We do not wish to carry them over.

Be sure you see them.

Ten to twenty per cent. off on all Heavy Rubbers, Overshoes, Felt Shoes and Slippers.

Rogers' Walk-Over Shoe Store
170 North Main Street, Barre, Vermont

Get the Habit

Buy your Bread, Cakes, Pies, etc., here, where you are assured of getting the best. We are particular as to the purity and quality of all ingredients entering into our products, also scrupulous as to the cleanliness of pans and appliances. Special Cakes baked to order.

THE PLACE THAT GREW FROM QUALITY AND VARIETY

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